ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA STRUCK DOWN BY AN ASSASSIN.

STABBED TO THE HEART BY AN ITALIAN ANARCHIST AT GENEVA.

THE MURDERER CAPTURED-CRIME COM-

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—The Empress of Austria was assassinated near the Hotel Beau Rivage this afternoon by an Anarchist named Luigi Laccheni who was arrested. He stabbed

Her Majesty with a stiletto. The wound was just over the left breast.

There was hardly any bleeding. A priest was secured in time to administer ex-

Her Majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing-place of the steamer about 1 o'clock when a man suddenly approached and stabbed



IMPRESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

her to the heart. The Empress fell, got up again, and was carried to the steamer uncon-

pars and salicioth. Doctors and priests were ent to Emperor Francis Joseph

All efforts to revive Her Malesty were un-

The medical examination showed that the oust have used a small triangular file. After striking the blow he ran along the Rue s, with the evident intention of enter- tive to the Dreyfus affair. It he was seized by two cabmen who had witressed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme, who took him to the

The prisoner made no resistance. He even sang as he walked along, and kept saying:

"I did it" and "She must be dead."

At the police station he declared that he was a "starving Anarchist, with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich."

Later, when taken to the courthouse and interrogated by a magistrate in the presence of three members of the local government and the police officials, he pretended not to know French and refused to answer questions. The police, on searching him, found a document showing his named to be Lugi Lacheni, born in Paris in 1873 and an Italian soldier. His parents were

A great crowd quickly assembled around the ceeded after interrogating the prisoner. The

It appears that a boatman yesterday noticed three persons closely following the Empress,

The local government, immediately on receiving the news of Her Majesty's death, half-Hotel Beau Rivage as a token of respect.

The excitement increasing, many of the shops

The assassin told the magistrate that he came cute the project. The reason of his failure he did not give, but declared that it was only by accident he had learned of the presence of the Austrian Empress in Geneva.

TIDINGS REACH THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA STREETS THRONGED-THE GRIEF

INDESCRIBABLE. Vienna, Sept. 10.-Emperor Francis Joseph received the news of the death of the Empress at Schoenbrunn. His Majesty's journey to attend the manœuvres at Zips, Hungary, was, of

The news of the assassination became known here shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon. It epread like lightning. The streets were suddenly filled with multitudes of people, many becoming impassable for vehicles.

Extra editions were issued by all the papers. Many Viennese considered the report incredible, until the semi-official "Wiener Abend Post" appeared, confirming the statements of the other

The extra edition of this paper appeared with black borders. It empresses "the universal sor-

life was one long chain of philanthropy," addtog: "She had gone abroad in order to obtain

FRENCH AT FASHODA.

BELIEVED THAT A FORCE IS OCCUPY-ING THE TOWN.

THE SIRDAR WILL SEND GUNBOATS UP THE WHITE NILE-NATIVES ATTACKED.

Omdurman, Sept. 7 (delayed in transmission). An important incident occurred this morning. It appears that the Khalifa Abdullah, a few days before the arrival here of the Anglo-Egyptian Army, heard that a force of white men had occupied Fashoda, a town on the west bank of the White Nile, and capital of a fertile and densely populated district. Fashoda is about four hundred miles south of Khartoure

The Khalifa immediately sent two steamers to investigate the report, and one of them returned this morning and surrendered to General Sir Herbert Kitchener

on his arrival at Fashoda he found that place occupied by a force of whites. The latter opened | was the natural result of the absurd European a heavy fire on the steamer, which narrowly escaped annihilation, the crew losing many men in killed and wounded.

of the steamer it seems to be certain that the | These martinets could not be expected to agree whites at Fasheda are a force of French troops. upon any permanent policy of administration, In any case, the British commander will send a yet they were called upon to govern an island flotilla of gunboats up the White Nile as soon as possible, in order to investigate the situation of

The Anglo-Egyptian cavalry has captured the principal wife of the Khallfa, the mother of Osman Digna and Sheik Eddin. They were not justly be saddled upon the Sultan's Governfound in extreme destitution on the left bank of

FLAG HOISTED OVER CANDIA.

TO THE TURKISH COMMANDANT.

Vienna, Sept. 10.-According to a dispatch received here from Canca, Island of Crete, the appointment of a Governor and the withdrawal flags over the town walls of Candia, and the admirals have sent an ultimatum to the Deputy Governor and the Turkish commandant demanding that all arms be laid down by 5 o'clock this evening. The warships, it is added, are in readiness to resume the bombardment of the place. One of the foreign warships has gone to Retimo, where disturbances are reported to have

WILL DECIDE ON MONDAY.

THE COUNCIL EXPECTED AT THAT TIME TO SETTLE THE QUESTION OF A NEW

TRIAL FOR DREYFUS. Paris, Sept. 10 .- A semi-official note issued this evening says that the Minister for War has handed to the Minister of Justice the papers in the Dreyfus case, with his definite opinion

The "Liberté" says the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case has led General Zurlinden, the Minister for War, to the conclusion that the prisoner is guilty, "as it did his and that, consequently, the General has decided to resume the Military Gov-

It is believed that the real difficulty in the way of revision is that the only documents really relied upon are those said to have been obtained illicitly from a foreign embassy, and the Government is beginning to doubt the authenticity of these

A semi-official note, issued to-day, denies that any foreign Government has made any sort of communication to the French Government rela- He had such a precise knowledge of the rate of

This disposes of the statement made vesterday by the Rome "Tribuna," which asserted that Count Von Münster, the German Ambassador ister, M. Delcasse, that the letters purporting to have passed between Emperor William and Dreyfus were forgeries, and that, in case of their use in an eventual trial, he (Von Münster) had been instructed to demand his passports.

LI HUNG CHANG'S DISMISSAL.

CURT NOTE FROM THE EMPEROR REMOVES HIM FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE-RUSSIA MAY OBJECT.

Peking, Sept. 8 (delayed in transmission).-An imperial edict announcing that the Emperor has further need of Li Hung Chang's services as a Minister of the Tsung-li-Yamen, was promulgated to-day. It is a short, curt dismissal, for which no reasons are given. He presumably remains in office as Grand Secretary.

The news of Li Hung Chang's dismissal was not unexpected. A growing distrust of the great Chinese statesman has been observable for some time past among his colleagues. It will be a great blow to Russia, which country Li Hung Chang has faithfully served for months past. When wer the Tsung-li-Yamen received the British Minister, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, in audi- tifying the slaughter of the Soudanese on such ence, Li immediately visited the Russian Minister and reported the whole proceedings to him. Latterly there have been indications that Li-Hung Chang was wholly in the service of Russia, and on Saturday last, in the presence of the Tsung-li-Yamen, Sir Claude M. Macdonald reproached Li Hung Chang for his conduct, and his dismissal from the Foreign Office was probably the immediate consequence.

It is expected that Russia will strenuously en deavor to bring about the reinstatement of Li Hung Chang. The courage of the latter gave to him the leadership of the Chinese Foreign Office, where he was the only Minister prepared

to vigorously answer harsh, foreign demands. A panicky feeling pervades officialdom here, The Emperor is daily giving out dismissals or promotions without apparent causes. A new edict, just issued, requires the Viceroys to send to the capital lists of the men capable of bearing arms. This is looked upon as indicating the organization of a militia on the European model.

ASQUITH SPEAKS FOR AN ALLIANCE.

PRAISES LORD SALISBURY AND COLONEL HAY POR THEIR EFFORTS IN THAT DIRECTION.

London, Sept. 10.-Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal Member of Parliament for East Fife, and former Home Secretary, addressing the electors of St. Monance this evening, expressed his gratification at the movement for an understanding with the United States, and acknowledged Lord Salisbury's "great services in pro-

moting it." "Nor should we forget," he added, "the valuable influence of the American Ambassador in the same direction." With reference to the growth of the United

With reference to the growth of the United States as a naval and military power, Mr. Asquith said he believed, paradoxical as it might seem, that the more points of contact Great Britain had with America the fewer would be the points of collision.

Mr. Asquith expressed his keen sorrow for the death of Hubert Howard, the war correspondent of 'The Times,' who was killed at Omdurman,

referring to him as a personal friend.

ENVELOPE CONTRACT AWARDED.

Washington, Sept. 10.-Pestmaster-General Smith has awarded to the Plympton-Morgan Company, of Hartford, Conn., the contract for supplying the Department with stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for four years from January 1, 1829. This company was the lowest bidder for the work.

THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS. FULL TRUTH TO BE LEARNED. SENATE ADOPTS PROTOCOL. RETURN OF CITY TROOPERS.

LONDON.

ENGLAND INDIGNANT AT THE MASSACRE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE RELATIONS BE-TWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED

HELMINA'S INAUGURATION.

STATES-ECHOES OF QUEEN WIL-

London, Sept. 10 .- The massacre of British soldlers and Cretan Christians has caused intense indignation in England, and the Sultan is attacekd with vehemence by the press, on the general theory that he is personally responsible for the conduct of the Turkish soldiers under The commander of the steamer reported that | Edhem's command. This can hardly be considered fair play. The outbreak of mob violence arrangements for the government of the island. The cabinet of four admirals has represented the rivalries of Jealous European Powers, rather than any definite principle of government. divided against itself, and pulsating with religious strife and fanaticism. The situation would have been hopeless, even if the Turkish garrison had not been on the ground. plosion has come, and the responsibility canment by the admirals. International jealousy is the real cause of the massacre, and the abuse of the Sultan is irrational, when the European powers have mismanaged the Cretan question and displayed senseless incapacity for dealing admirals themselves perceive the hopelessness

> been rendered more difficult by the massacre, which has enkindled the fires of fanatical passion throughout the island. The brightest sign fallen in martyrdom to their duty. Their slaughter will be more effective than the massacre of for imitating the cuthless traits of their Moslem fellow-islanders.

The treacherous attack upon the British blue-It provides convincing proof that the lawless ction is imperative. The single fact that the in military affairs since entering civil life. with Edhem or his master, but it will certainly arm Lord Salisbury with a moral authority in troversy forcing the Cretan question upon the attention decisively in appointing a Governor and remov-

The improved relations between England and Germany ought to facilitate a practical solution | may reach. of the simple problem of the restoration of order in this distracted island. Englishmen have been filled with honest pride of their soldiers by reading every day for weeks fresh incidents of the conquest of Omdurman, and especially the land Administration. eplendid story of the gallant charge of the 21st gave his friends two alternative dates for a and his prophecy has been literally fulfilled progress of the army in the deserts and of the ground where the enemy would make a stand

What neither the Sirdar nor anybody in the in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Foreign Office wishes to forecast is the British policy in the Upper Nile and Equatorial Africa. The terrible losses inflicted upon the Dervishes drawal impossible. To-day's estimate of the killed and wounded rises to thirty thousand. the effect of the new expanding built being almost murderous. Newspaper readers regard these estimates with as little emotion as they would a table of vital statistics in the Bluebook. When the price of human life is so high for victories of civilization over barbarism, the work ought to be done so well that it will not have to be repeated. The logical sequels to the Sirdar's victory will be the passing of the whole White Nile district, from Uganda to Khartoum, under British control. Gordon's work in the Equatorial provinces will be resumed as the most sensible method of reverencing his memory. On the Blue Nile some compromise with Menelek will be necessary, and there will be controversies with France over Fasheda and other sections, but there will be no scuttling out of the full responsibility for the government of the Nile countries. The only practical plea jusa tremendous scale is the determination of the British Government to take up the humane work of civilization in the vast Equatorial distriet, and to carry it on without regard to difficulties and dangers. The same moral is good

for the other latitudes and nations. Mr. Chamberlain is gently upbraided by "The Dally Chronicle" to-day for asking Americans to pull English chestnuts out of the fire, and for suggesting a defensive movement to meet the European intrigues against Anglo-Saxon interests. Whatever his critics may say, his frankness ordinarily does more good than harm. His "long spoon" speech was sharply criticised when it was made, but the philosophy of it is new generally accepted. He certainly imparted a strong impulse to Anglo-American good feeling by that speech, and he also helped to improve the relations between England and Germany. He has a talent for forecasting the trend of English opinion, and consequently it is not strange to find the same journals which criticlsed him a few months ago for making a bid for German co-operation warmly approving his idea of an alliance between England and the

strongest military power on the Continent. Signs are not lacking that the relations between the United States and Germany have also improved during the last month. I am informed by one of the keenest American observers in Germany that there is no probability that the Berlin Government will embarrage Washington by its action on the Philippine question. The attitude of the Foreign Office on all questions of neutrality was strictly correct during the war, according to this witness, and nothing the German Admiral did at Manila was calculated to disturb the relations between the two countries. Germany sent a large fleet to Manila because it is accustomed to deal with foreign questions in a heavy way. One ship would have sufficed for the protection of the German interests, but five were ordered out because that was the characteristic method of procedure for that Government. There was unquestionably pressure brought to bear upon the Madrid Government for obtaining the cession of one large island of the group for Germany, but this was not regarded at Berlin as an act directed against the United States, but merely as a natural practical method of pro-

Continued on ninth page.

THE PRESIDENT'S PURPOSE IN WAR DE-PARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

WELL-KNOWN AND WELL-QUALIFIED MEN

ASKED TO SERVE ON THE COMMITTEE. Washington, Sept. 10.-The President has urged the following men, among others, to accept places on the committee requested by Sec-

retary Alger to investigate the conduct of the Lieutenant-General JOHN M. SCHOFIELD. General JOHN E. GORDON

General GRENVILLE M. DODGE. President D. C. GILMAN. General CHARLES F. MANDERSON. ROBERT T. LINCOLN. DANIEL S. LAMONT. Dr. W. W. KEENE.

Colonel JAMES A. SEXTON. The message which President McKinley ad-

dressed to each of them is as follows: Will you render the country a great service by Will you render the country a great service by accepting my appointment as a member of the committee to examine into the conduct of the Commissary. Quartermaster and Medical bureaus of the War Department during the war, and into the extent, causes and treatment of sickness in the field and in the camps?

It is my desire that the full and exact truth shall be ascertained and made known. I cannot too strongly impress upon you my earnest wish

too strongly impress upon you my earnest wish that this committee shall be of such high char-acter as will command the complete confidence of the country, and I trust you will consent t will LIAM M'KINLEY.

It would have been difficult for the President to have selected nine men more favorably known to the American people, and yet perfectly equipped for the work they will be called on to Lieutenant-General Schoffeld was General Miles's predecessor as commander of the FOREIGN ADMIRALS SEND AN ULTIMATUM with the forces of disorder in the island. The United States Army, and has held the unlimited confidence of all of the Presidents of the United of their task, and are now clamoring for the States since Grant, without regard to political affiliations. His experience in the Civil War as corps commander eminently fits him to pass judgment on the operations in the field just

> General Gordon had about the same experience in the Confederate Army as General Schoffeld of hope is the fact that the British soldiers have had on the Northern side, and in addition he has represented the State of Georgia for two terms in the United States Senate and retired the Cretan Christians, who have a fatal facility in the face of a popular demand for his re-elec-

> General Grenville M. Dodge is well known as a man of large business interests in New-York, jackets and soldlers is like the Maine explosion. but even better among soldlers whom he led to success in the Civil War. He also commanded enditions of the island are intolerable, and that | an army corps, and has never lost his interest D. C. Gilman is one of the best known edu-

> Mahdism and destroyed the Dervish power were cators in the United States, at present holding hardly double those incurred through base the post of president of Johns Hopkins Univertreachery in Crete makes a deep impression sity, in Bultimore. He was selected by President It may not compel a speedy reckoning | Cleveland as a member of the Commission appointed to settle the Venezuelan boundary con-

> Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, was Sens of Europe, and compelling the Powers to act | for from that State for two terms, and also served with distinction in the war as a division His affiliation with the veteran give weight to any conclusions he He is at present in Washington. Robert T. Lincoln is, of course, so well known

as to need no introduction to the public, and the same is almost equally true of Dr. W. W. Keene is a citizen of Philadelphia,

The Sirdar, when last in England. and has the reputation of being one of the most scientific and ablest of the physicians of that battle which would decide the fate of Khartoum, city. In his selection the President supplies the technical talent necessary to insure a sound inquiry into the conduct of the medical depart-

that he could set a day for a battle months in known to the American people principally by vestigation of the Commissary Department, and

SECRETARY ALGER AT HOME.

ought at least to render any policy of with- HE DESIRES THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR FULLY INQUIRED INTO. Detroit, Sept. 10. Secretary Alger arrived at the

Michigan Central station from the East at \$:45 to-day. Accompanying him were Mrs. Alger and their son, Captain Frederick Alger, who is gradualthe same state of the second s war alds, both Detroit men. To the reporters General Alger remarked that all he would say now as that he was glad to get home, and especially a breathe Michigan air again. The Secretary was then driven to his residence, accompanied by Gov-

General Aiger's friends and neighbors, and that means the whole city of Detroit, regardless of poli-ties, welcomed him back home to-day in a manner which must have convinced him that if he needed andorsement he had only to come home to get it. All sorts of political, social and business lines were forsotten, and everybody turned out to cheer Gen-eral Alger. The parade this afternoon, in which pageant, and the loudest in cheering the Secretary were the Naval Reserves, just back from the Yosemite, and Company M of the 33d Michigan, served under Shafter at Santiago.

After arriving home General Alger said he experted to remain here until a week from to-mor-row. When asked to make a statement for publication, relative to the charges against his ad-ministration of the War Department, the Secretary replied: "What do you want me to do? Get down in the sewer with these sensational persons. They are not worrying me. There is nothing to the charges excepting somebody's desire to make

"The work the Department had to do in so short a time has been a great task. The Commissary and Quartermaster's departments have had listribution of more than nine hundred tons of provisions-rations and forage-daily, a part of which has involved transportation more than half around the world. It is not surprising that some few slips have been made.

"I have asked the President to appoint the strongest Commission possible to secure, to conduct an inquiry into the conduct of the war. It will be made up of some of the ablest Army ofleers, and its work will be of the greate portance, as applied to the past and as affecting the future. Its greatest value will be in perfecting the entire organization of the Army and ap-plying in this the lessons of the past." Columbus, Sept. 10.-A telegram to "The Dispatch" from Mansfield, Ohio, says:

patch" from Mansheid, Ohle, 8038.

The reception which was accorded to Secretary Alger at Detroit came near passing off without the guest of honor, as a result of the officiousness of a Pullman car porter. Secretary Alger arrived here at 11:30 last night over the Pennsylvania line, and was to have sone on to Toledo at 1:35 a. m. over the Walhonding Valley Railroad. He was askep, and the porter refused to allow the arrive be attached to the 1:35 train, claiming that Secretary Alger did not want to go until 6 in the morning.

morning.

At 3 o'clock the Secretary awoke, and there w a scene. He hurried to the telegraph office in b palamas, and ordered a special, and got away

GENERAL GORDON DECLINES TO SERVE. Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10.-General John B. Gor-

Boulogne, Sept. 11.-The morning mail train from

Calais for Paris, with the English mails, was dis-

result of a heated axle. A number of mailbags

covered to be on fire not far from Boulogne as the

don has declined to serve on the committee requested by Secretary Alger to investigate the conduct of the war, giving as a reason his unetable health. MAILBAGS BURNED IN FRANCE.

were burned and others damaged.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD PEACE TAKEN BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Madrid, Sept. 10.-The Senate has adopted the Hispano-American protocol by a sitting and

SPAIN'S MINISTRY WEAKER.

THE CABINET'S FALL IS NOW CON-SIDERED CERTAIN.

SAGASTA WILL HAVE THE QUEEN'S CON-FIDENCE "FOR SOME DAYS YET"-VIOLENT ATTACKS ON AMERICANS. Madrid, Sept. 9, via Bayonne, Sept. 10.-The

position of the Ministry has been greatly shaken by the charges made to-day (Friday) against the Government, collectively and individually, by Senor Canalejas, Editor of "El Heraldo," and now a recognized lieutenant in the newly organized party headed by General Polavieja.

It is believed that Senor Canalejas has documents to support his accusations of incapacity against Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister for War, and Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, A majority of the Cabinet listened to the

speech, and the silence of the Ministerial Deputies was most significant. A Minister, in reply to a question to-day as to

the rumor that a Ministerial crisis is imminent, said it was idle to attempt to conceal the fact that a crisis was inevitable, and would come next week, after the Chambers had adopted the Government's bill authorizing the alienation of national territory as a condition of peace.

The Queen Regent, it is understood, informed Señor Sagasta yesterday that she would continue to bestow her confidence upon him for some days yet.

Several prominent Deputies are in favor of teining General Polavieja's party At the Senate session to-day Senor Lastres, of

Porto Rico, and Senator Pinedo, of Cuba, violently attacked the United States for "having seized the Antilles regardless of justice and legality" and for "discarding the mask of humanity assumed in order to get possession of the two islands, the great majority of whose people is devoted to Spain."

General Linares, discussing the Santiago surrender, says: "If I had considered the capitulation contrary to the honor of my country and of the troops who had been under my command for three years I should have replaced myself at their head to prevent the town from being given up."

SHAFTER SEES THE PRESIDENT.

HE WANTS A RIGID INVESTIGATION OF THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

Washington, Sept. 10.-General Shafter had a conference lasting nearly an hour with the President to-day. He came to the White House from the War Department with Colonel Miley, of his staff, and Adjutant-General Corbin. The General discussed the Santiago campaign with the President, going into details so far as possible in the time at the President's disposal

On leaving the White House the General said he had nearly completed his report, and would have it ready for delivery to the Secretary of War by next Monday morning. He would then return to take command at Camp Wikoff. The General did not seem to credit the report that he would be put in command of the Department of California. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of a rigid investigation of the conduct of General Eagan, of the Commissary Depart-

ment, also called at the White House and had a talk with the President. Later on he said that he had insisted on a most searching infelt sure that when the truth became known it would be seen that many of the published re ports concerning the food supplied to the Army were absolutely without foundation.

General Shafter was at the War Department to-day. He first called on Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, and then, with General Corbin, on General Miles at Army headquarters.

HIGGINSON AND HOBSON PROMOTED.

THE FORMER A COMMODORE AND THE LATTER A FULL NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Washington Sept 10.-Among the naval orders The delay in making the latter promotion was

caused by the impossibility of having an earlier ex-A CORNELL STUDENT ARRESTED.

ACCUSED OF LARGENY AND SUSPECTED OF GRAVER CRIMES.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 10.-Alexander Karse, of New-York City, a student of Cornell University, was today arrested on a charge of larceny, and is suspected of grave criminal actions. He is a student in the electrical engineering department class of '01, and is charged with having stolen \$12 and a urn ticket to New-York from a fellow-student. His detection was brought about by his attempting to dispose of the ticket. Numerous students of the University have recently missed money and other articles. Karse is about twenty years of age and is dumb. When young he fell on the ice, infuring his head, and since has been unable to speak.

It is possible that he is insune. In addition to the charge of larceny he is under suspicion of incendiarism. He rooms with Charles Nandeville, of this city, in whose house a fire, evidently of incendiary origin, broke out on August

On July 20 Karse was the companion of Gustave Nintz, of Ithaca, who was drowned while swim-ming from a raft at Renwick Beach, on Cayuga No one knew of the circumstance, but Karse reported to those whom he called to the scene that young Nintz had got beyond his depth and that he (Karse) had tried to save him, but was unable do so. Students who had previously been swimming with Karse said that he had pushed ther ming with Karse said that he had pushed them into the water from a raft, but that being good swimmers they had considered it a joke. The drowning accident, combined with the fire, threw Karse under grave suspicion, and fellow-students have said that they were afraid of him, thinking that he was insane.

Karse was arraigned to-day before the Recorder and pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny; being unable to secure bail he was remained to the county jail for examination on September 12.

LABOR TROUBLES IN ANTIGUA.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS SHUT DOWN-GOVERNMENT FORCED TO TAKE RELIEF MEASURES.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 10 .-- Advices received here from Antigua, the British West Indian island of the Leeward Group, indicate that there is an acute industrial crisis there, owing to the shutting down of the sugar plantations, constraining the Government to begin relief work in order to avert a threatened outbreak of riot and pillage among the idle and starving population. The sum of \$10,000 has been appropriated for im-

CACERIST LEADERS IMPRISONED. TWENTY FORMER ARMY OFFICERS ARRESTED

BY THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT. Lima, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 10 .- Twents

Cacerist leaders, most of them former officers of the Peruvian Army, were arrested and sent to the dungeons of Callao to-day by order of the Govern-

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY ENTHUSIASTI-CALLY GREETED BY LARGE CROWDS.

WELCOMED BY COMRADES OF SQUADRON A WHO

WERE NOT CHOSEN FOR ACTIVE SERVICE-A TRIUMPHAL MARCH TO THE ARMORY.

New-Yorkers turned out in force yesterday to welcome Troop A back from Porto Rico. The greeting to the returned soldiers was extremely hearty. They were cheered by immense crowds when they arrived in Jersey City on the transport Mississippi, when they reached New-York at the Cortlandt-st, ferry, and along their whole line of march from the ferry to the Battery, and from there to the armory of Squadron A, at Madison-ave, and Ninety-fourth-st. The fact that yesterday was a half-holiday probably accounts for the fact that the number of persons case of the other New-York military organizations which have come back from the war, but the tremendous enthusiasm displayed can only be explained by the fact that the people of this

city are sincerely proud of their volunteer cav-

alry, and desired to show to the returned troop-

ers their appreciation of the part they have

With Troop A on the Mississippi was Troop C

played in the war.

of Brooklyn. Both organizations saw hard service in Porto Rico. Troop A saw some extremely dangerous service. This was the occupation of Ciales, on August 16, when the cessation of hostilities was proclaimed. When volunteers were asked to carry the news of the truce to the Spanish in Ciales the dan-American General, and he warned those who volunteered that they would enter the city at the peril of their lives. Nevertheless, the entire troop volunteered when the call was made. The men who were chosen were Lieutenant Frelinghuysen, Corporal Brown and Privates Bradley, Dyer, Redington, Grannis, Beales, Pinchot and Wallace. The Spaniards received them, although they bore a flag of truce, with levelled rifles, and it was a question for some minutes whether all the Americans would not lose their lives. However, the Spaniards decided to hear what they had to say, and they came out of the adventure unharmed.

Troop C was in the engagement at Coamo on August 9. When the place was taken the troop was sent to pursue a number of fleeing Spanish engineers. Both troops have been highly commended by the generals commanding for their bravery and alertness. Many persons stayed up all night waiting at

Quarantine the arrival of the Mississippi, but she was not sighted until 9:56 a. m., when she was seen by the observer at Sandy Hook. There had been a thick haze all the morning, but it lifted just in time for the vessel to be sighted. She arrived at Quarantine at 11 a. m., and after a brief inspection by Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of this port, proceeded to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's wharf at Jersey City.

THE TROOPS ON THE MISSISSIPPL The Mississippi sailed from Ponce, Porto Rico, on September 3. Besides Troops A and C she carried the City Troop, of Philadelphia; Battery A. of Pennsylvania; the Governor's Troop and the Sheridan Troop, of Pennsylvania, com-

prising a total of 28 officers, 640 enlisted men, 58 civilians, including four newspaper correspondents, and 242 horses. Among those who awaited the arrival of the Mississippi was Calvin Pardee, of Philadelphia He entertained a party of friends, several of whom were women, on the tug Klondike. Mr. Pardee's son is a member of the City Troop. The Pennsylvania Railroad tug had on board the citizens' committee of Philadelphia, which was appointed by the Mayor of that city to welcome the City Troop and Battery A. The committee consisted of Wendel Hartman, General Edward Morrill, Lieutenant W. Howard Pancoast, Captain J. C. Gilmore, James L. Miles, Heins and Clayton F. MacMichael. The tug R. J. Barrett had a large party of Philadelphians, headed by C. H. Cramp, of the well-known firm of shipbuilders. Mr. Cramp's party consisted of men who had sons or other relatives among the

troopers and artillerymen who came on the

Mississippi. As one of the party put it, "The

Belvidere carries the City Fathers, but the Bar-

rett has the anxious fathers." The Starin

steamer Ridgway Park had on board a large

party of friends of the men in Troop A. Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania was also among those who welcomed the troops. As the Mississippi passed through the Narrows and up the Bay she was continually greeted by whistles from the craft which she passed, and on such boats as had passengers loud cheers for the returned soldiers were given. In answer the troopers shouted and cheered, and called out to friends on board the attending tugs. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The transport was flying guidons of each troop and battery from the foremast head. Other masts displayed code signals, and from the after or figgermast was flying the homeward bound pennant. Health Officer Doty permitted the waiting friends of the soldiers to board the trans-

port, and there was a scene of general greeting, kissing and handshaking. There were only twelve sick men on the Mississippi, one of them being Lieutenant Frelinghuysen of Troop A. The general condition of he troops was excellent. The following are the

statistics of the troops: Troop A-Two officers, eighty-eight enlisted men, two civilians and ninety-two horses. Troop C-Three officers, ninety-two men, three

civilians and ninety-two horses. Battery A-Three officers, 151 men, four civilians. Governor's Troop-Three officers, ninety-four

men, two civilians and four horses. City Troop-Three officers, ninety-three men, three civilians and six horses. Sheridan Troop-Two officers, ninety-seven men, two civilians and four horses; eleven orderlies of the 1st Army Corps and eighteen horses, twenty-three civilian mechanics, two

men of the Hospital Corps, two Signal Service men, four newspaper correspondents and twenty-four horses. WAITING AT JERSEY CITY.

Several hundred persons were waiting at Plet

discharged soldiers, three detached officers, three

officers' servants and twelve enlisted men, seven

J, of the Pennsylvania company, at Jersey City, when the Mississippi arrived. The crew lost no time in docking the ship, and at a little before I o'clock the first of the men from Porto Rico stepped on shore. There were many touching scenes when the friends and relatives of the returned treopers greeted them. The ferryboat Brooklyn, of the Pennsylvania Line, was waiting to take Troop C to Brooklyn, while the Jer-City was ready to bring Troop A to this city. There was a long but unavoidable delay before the men could start on the ferryboats. All the baggage had to be taken off the transport, with the horses and the men's accoutrements. The Pennsylvania soldiers were met by a committee of the National Relief Committee, of Philadelphia, and a hospital train for the sick, which had been supplied by the committee, was run out into the yards close to the transport.

All the equipments and horses of Troop were not on the ferryboat Jersey City until 4:30 p. m., and at 4:40 the boat started for New-York. The Brooklyn started at 4:30 p. m.

An enormous crowd had gathered at the former